JULY 12, 1775. THE NUMBER 58.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS. —— Hor.

LONDON,

HOUSE of COMMONS, March 22.

THIS day there was a remarkable full attendance of the members. At half after three o'clock, Mr. Burke, pursuant to the notice he had given on Monday, opened his grand conciliatory plan between Great-Britain and the Colonies. It took in a great part of that proposed by Lord Chatham by way of bill to the other House, with several additions and amendments of his own. It consisted of nine different resolutions. The three first declared the great constitutional right of both countries; the three next went to the repeal of the several acts of parliament directly imposing, or tending to impose taxes on America; and the three concluding ones, after having provided the means and manner of raising a revenue on certain occasions by the Americans themselves, ordains, that the aids thus to be given and granted, shall be brought into the public coffers by way of royal requisition. The first six propositions were allowed, by the majority of even those who voted against them, to be downright truism in politics. The first, that on which the question was put, was, "That North-America, containing fourteen different provinces and distinct governments, and containing two millions of people, is not represented in the British Parliament." The second and third relate to the constitution of a kind of States-General, or meeting composed of a certain number of delegates or representatives, by which the united interests, and their public relation and conduct towards Great Britain, should be regulated: The other six are relative to the repeal of the revenue laws, and the mode of granting and applying money obtained by the King's personal requisition, without the interposition of Parliament, except respecting its expenditure. Mr. Burke was on his legs till almost half after six; wanting but a few minutes of three hours. It was confessed on all hands, that it was the most finished piece of oratory ever delivered in a British senate. At eleven o'clock, the previous question being put early in the debate for the order of the day by Mr. Jenkinson, and seconded by Lord Clare, the House divided, ayes 78, noes 270.

The following are minutes from the proceedings.

Motion made and proposed, "That the colonies and plantations in North-America, consisting of fourteen different governments and containing two millions of free inhabitants, have not had the liberty and privilege of electing and sending knights, citizens and burgesses to represent them in Parliament;" which passed in the negative by the majority above-mentioned.

2d. "That the said colonies, &c. have been liable to, and bounden by several subsidies, payments, rates and taxes given and granted by Parliament, though said colonies and plantations have not their knights, &c. in said Parliament, of their own election, to represent the condition of their country; by lack whereof they have been often grieved by subsidies, given, granted and assented to in the said court, in manner prejudicial to the common-wealth, quietness, rest and peace of the subjects inhabiting within the same." Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "country," to the end of the resolution. Question put, that the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the question; it passed in the negative without a division. Then the main question so amended being put, it passed likewise in the negative.

Previous question put 3d. "That each of said colonies, &c. hath within itself a body chosen in part or in the whole, by the freemen, freeholders, or other inhabitants thereof, commonly called the General Assembly, or General Court, with powers legally to raise, levy and assess, according to the usage of such colonies, duties and taxes, towards defraying all public services." It passed in the negative.

Question put 4th. "That the said General Assemblies, General Courts, or other bodies legally qualified as aforesaid, have at sundry times, freely granted several large subsidies and public aids, for his Majesty's service, according to their abilities, when required thereto by letter from one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state; and that their right to grant the same, and their cheerfulness and sufficiency in the said grants, have been at sundry times acknowledged by Parliament." Passed in the negative.

Question put 5th. "That it hath been found by experience, that the manner of granting the said supplies and aids by those General Assemblies, hath been more agreeable to the inhabitants of the said colonies, and more beneficial and conducive to the public service, than the mode of giving and granting aids and subsidies in Parliament, to be raised and paid in the said colonies." Passed in the negative.

Question put 6th. "That the several acts passed in the 7th and 14th years of his present Majesty's reign relating to America, be repealed, and to explain an act of the 35th of Henry VIII. for the trial of treasons, &c. Passed in the negative.

Question put 8th. "That from the time when the General Assembly, &c. of any colony or plantation in North-America, shall have appointed by act of Assembly duly confirmed, a settled salary to the offices of Chief Justices and Judges of the superior court, it may be proper that the said Chief Justices, &c. of the superior courts of such colony, shall hold his or their office and offices during their good behaviour, and shall not be removed therefrom, but when the said removal shall be adjudged by his Majesty in Council, upon a hearing on complaint from the General Assembly; or on a complaint from the Governor, or the Council, or the House of Representatives severally, of the colony in which said Chief Justice, &c. have exercised the said office." It passed in in the negative.

Question put 9th. "That it is proper to regulate the Courts of Admiralty, or Vice Admiralty, authorized by the 15th chapter of 4th George III. in such a manner, as to make the same more commodious to those who sue or are sued in said courts." It passed in the negative.

Thursday there was but a thin House, though the report from the American committee, of the restraining bill for the southern provinces, was to be received; and after receiving reports from committees on private business, every one was anxious for the appearance of Lord North, and it being 4 o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn, which occasioned a real conversation, replete with mirth and good humour, between Mr. Rigby and Col. Barre; and just as the house was adjourning, Lord North entered, and made a short apology for having kept the House waiting for him. He said he did not know that any business was to be transacted that required his presence, and was now totally ignorant of what the House had been doing. Upon this Col. Barre recapitulated the pleasantries that had passed between him and Mr. Rigby, and mentioned the motion that had been made to adjourn and put off the report from the committee till Monday, which was agreed to. Then it was moved and carried unanimously, to proceed on the message from the House of Lords.

Friday the Speaker took the chair at half an hour after two. After some common business was gone through of reports from committees, bills ordered to the Lords, &c. the House balloted for a committee to try the Poole election.

After this business was over, which was not till half past four, the House took into consideration the bill for restraining the fishery, returned with amendments from the Lords. The most remarkable of those amendments was the addition of the provinces of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina. To the amazement of the House, the ministry themselves rejected this amendment. Lord Buckinghamshire, in the House of Lords, professed himself unconcerned in the matter, uninformed, from non-attendance, of the principles and consequences of the bill, yet moved that amendment at the express desire of Lords Suffolk and Darmouth; it comes into the Commons, and there is rejected by Lord North. This is the most consummate proof of the bad intelligence of the ministry among themselves, and their being strangely divided and unhinged: the whole is contradiction, absurdity and nonsense, and either shews the instability of Lord North's power, or else a fixed design in the minister for the bill to miscarry; which may be now easily brought about by the Lords, from his instigation disagreeing with the amendments of the Commons.

This being dispatched, they next took into consideration another amendment, wherein they had confined the criterion of the colonies returning to their duty, to the circumstance of trading with Great-Britain, Ireland, and the West-Indies; by which they were obliged to be in trade with all three before the penalties ceased; but by the amendment of the Lords, trading with Great-Britain only was made sufficient. This was opposed as contradictory, and Sir William Mayne spoke to it.

Lord North replied, that the Lords meant by it to make it an easier matter to bring about a reconciliation, by confining the articles of correspondence, sufficient for the Governor and Council's certificate, to the trade with Great-Britain.

This reasoning did not seem sufficient to Lord Irnham; he therefore, against the calls of opposition, knowing that there were not numbers to support a division, moved, and the question was put, that all the Lords amendments should be disagreed to; on which a division ensued, the numbers of which were.

For the Amendments - -	80
Against them - - - - - -	12
Majority	68

APRIL 1. The transports getting ready for Boston are ordered not to be crowded full of men, as they usually have been, that there may be sufficient room for the officers to take as much baggage as they think proper. And as European goods are become so scarce at Boston, that all sorts are advanced in price, it is supposed the transports will be the richest that ever sailed from England, there being 40,000l. worth of merchandize getting ready for them.

A private letter has been received at the Admiralty office within these few days, by the way of Holland, from Seville, which brought information that eight Spanish ships of war were at one of the Spanish ports, fully fitted out, and waiting for orders.

Some advices from the north of Europe say, that the repose of Germany is not likely to remain long undisturbed, through the ambition of two great Princes, who have intentions of parting some territories between them, which if they attempt, cannot fail of producing a war.

Advices from the Hague say, that the States have come to a resolution not to advance any more loans for three years to come.

Thursday Lord North moved for the order of the day, and Sir Charles Whitworth accordingly reported the bill for restraining the trade and commerce of the provinces of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, under certain conditions and limitations. The several amendments were agreed to by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next. The only speakers were, Mr. Cooper and the two Luttrells: The latter gentlemen spoke against the clauses, as well as against the principle; but the Minister either thought the subject, or the debates on it, too unimportant for his notice, so there was no division. One of the Mr. Luttrells drew a parallel between the social war which introduced the ruin, as he said, of the Roman Republic; talked of impeachment against the advisers and conductors of these hostile measures against our fellow-subjects; said they infringed the first principles of the constitution, and said, they deserved the appellation of PARLIAMENTUM DIABOLICUM, much more than the Parliament which in the reign of Henry VI. gained that name in our history. Capt. Luttrell spoke much to the purpose. Mr. Cooper spoke short in reply to both.

APRIL 3. The seamen in the river are so afraid of an impress for the American service, that none of them sleep on board their vessels at night.

The stocks have fallen one per-cent. since Monday, in consequence of some advices received from America.

APRIL 4. The 22d, 40th, 44th, and 45th regiments of foot, that are to embark at Cork, for North-America, are to be landed at New-York.

We hear that ſome of the new raiſed independent companies are to be ſtationed at places in England, where the principal manufactories in England are carried on, in caſe of riots, and the remainder at Minorca and Gibraltar.

It has tranſpired that orders are given to bring over in cloſe confinement a conſiderable officer, who is ſuſpected to have too cloſe connexions with the Americans; and that his milkineſs of temper, and ſoftneſs of conduct, have encouraged their inſolence.

The late American acts are framed ſo completely, that they execute themſelves; for the ſhips caught in contraband trade are legal plunder to the Captains of the men of war; and as there are many of them too poor to be American Patriots, no body can imagine they will refuſe the prizes.

The following very ridiculous quarrel between two females, at a church near Piccadilly, is likely to furniſh ſome buſineſs for the gentlemen of the long robe. A lady of a military officer, and the wife of a brandy merchant in that neighbourhood, ſat in pews adjoining to each other; the latter, it ſeems, has lately wore a bunch of feathers in her hair of ſuch an amazing height, as well as breadth, as to obſcure the other's ſight of the parſon, as they generally unluckily ſat parallel to each other: The captain's lady in vain remonſtrated, till laſt Sunday, after ſermon, they coming to high words, the former, who is a little ſpirited woman, got upon a haſſock, and in pulling the other's finery off, brought down her hair and a large quantity of wool, and other combuſtibles. The congregation not being half out, it occaſioned a loud laugh, and the poor female, ſtripped of her borrowed plumes, was obliged to wait in the ſexton's room ſome time, before ſhe could go home; and ſhe has been the ridicule of the neighbourhood ever ſince.

CAMBRIDGE, June 22.

LAST Friday night a detachment from our army began an intrenchment on an eminence below Bunker-hill, about a mile to the northward of the centre of the town of Charleſtown. The enemy appeared to be much alarmed on Saturday morning, when they diſcovered our operations, and immediately began a heavy cannonading from a battery on Corps-hill, Boſton, and from the ſhips in the harbour. Our people, with little loſs, continued to carry on the works 'till one o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, when they diſcovered a large body of the enemy croſſing Charles-River from Boſton. They landed on a point of land about a mile eaſtward of our intrenchment, and immediately diſpoſed their army for an attack, previous to which they ſet fire to the town of Charleſtown. It is ſuppoſed the enemy intended to attack us under cover of the ſmoke from the burning houſes, the wind favouring them in ſuch a deſign; while on the other ſide, their army was extending northward towards Myſtick River, with an apparent deſign of ſurrounding our men within the works, and of cutting off any aſſiſtance intended for their relief. They were however, in ſome meaſure, counteracted in this deſign, and drew their army into cloſer order. As the enemy approached, our men were not only expoſed to the attack of a very numerous muſketry, but to the heavy fire of the battery on Corps-Hill, four or five men of war, ſeveral armed boats, or floating batteries in Myſtick-River, and a number of field pieces: Notwithſtanding which, our troops within the intrenchment, and at a breaſt work without, ſuſtained the enemy's attacks with real bravery and reſolution, killed and wounded great numbers, and repulſed them ſeveral times; and after bearing for about two hours as ſevere and heavy a fire as perhaps ever was known, and many having fired away all their ammunition, they were overpowered by numbers and obliged to leave the intrenchment, retreating about ſunſet, to a ſmall diſtance over Charleſtown Neck.

Our loſs from the beſt information we can obtain, does not exceed 50 killed, and about 20 or 30 taken priſoners.

The town of Charleſtown, ſuppoſed to contain about 300 dwelling houſes, a great number of which were large and elegant, beſides 150 or 200 other buildings, are almoſt all laid in aſhes.

The enemy yet remain in poſſeſſion of Charleſtown, and have erected works for their defence on Bunker Hill. It is ſaid they have brought over ſome of their light horſe from Boſton.

Our troops continue in high ſpirits. They are fortifying a very high hill about a mile and a half from this town, and within cannon ſhot of the enemy on Bunker Hill.

By a letter from Albany, to a Gentleman in this town we are informed, that three Sachems had been at that place and declared their intentions of befriending the people of this country in their military movements, provided they did not interfere with the ſafety of Col. Johnſon and Capt. Cloſe, whom they meant to defend, in duty to their father in-law, General Johnſon. Said letter alſo mentions, that Col. Johnſon with his family, 14 battoes, and 13 waggons laden with goods and houſehold furniture, were gone to Fort Stanwix; and that Col. Johnſon had ſummoned the Indians far and near, to meet him in General Congreſs at Oſwego.

The following is a copy of a letter from a perſon of credit, and is thought by many judicious perſons to contain accounts not far from the truth.

Hingham, June 19.

"Yeſterday I came out of Boſton, at 2 o'clock, P. M. I heard the officers and ſoldiers ſay, that they were ſure they had a thouſand or more killed and wounded; that they were carrying the wounded men from 4 o'clock on Saturday until I came away. General Howe commanded the troops. They buried their dead at Charleſtown. Among the dead was Major Pitcairn. A great many other officers are dead. There were 5000 ſoldiers went from Boſton. The officers and ſoldiers exult very much upon taking our lines. J. B."

The account of the number of troops which came from Boſton, as mentioned in the above letter, is corroborated by the obſervation of a Gentleman at Chelſea, who ſaw them in the boats, and judged the number to be near 5000.

It is reported that one of the enemy's general officers is among the ſlain, ſaid to be either Howe or Burgoyne.

WATERTOWN, June 19.

WE hear that one Porter, an attorney of Salem, was lately detected at Cohoſs, in conveying a letter from Tho. Gage, to Governor Carleton of Quebec, requiring his very good friends the Catholics may be forthwith ſent to aſſiſt him in cutting the throats of all heretics. The letter was found between the ſoles of his ſhoe. Porter in atempting to eſcape, was ſhot through the back, and expired inſtantly.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

WATERTOWN, June 21ſt, 1775.

Whereas a number of our inveterate enemies have taken ſhelter under the protection of General Gage and his troops, and have left a conſiderable intereſt, whereby it becomes neceſſary that ſome proviſion ſhould be made for the diſpoſal of the ſame.

Therefore Reſolved, that the ſelectmen and committees of correſpondence of the towns and diſtricts of this colony, be directed to take under their care, the effects and eſtates of the ſeveral perſons who have fled for protection to Boſton or elſewhere, and to improve the ſame to the beſt advantage, and render a true account of the profits ariſing therefrom, to this Congreſs, or ſome future Houſe of Repreſentatives of this colony, they being allowed a reaſonable conſideration for their trouble.

JA. WARREN, Preſident.

A true copy from the minutes.

Atteſt. SAM. FREEMAN, Secretary.

WORCESTER, June 21.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the following account of the battle near Charleſtown, viz. "The reinforcement both of horſe and foot being arrived at Boſton, and our army having good intelligence that General Gage was about to take poſſeſſion of the advantageous poſts near Charleſtown, and Dorcheſter-point; the committee of ſafety adviſed, that our troops ſhould prepoſſeſs them if poſſible; accordingly on Friday evening the 16th inſt. this was effected; and before day light on Saturday morning, their lines of circumvallation, on a ſmall hill ſouth of Bunker's hill in Charleſtown, was in great forwardneſs. At this time the Lively man of war, began to fire upon them. A number of our enemies ſhips, tenders, and ſcows, or floating batteries, ſoon came up, from all which the firing was general by 12 o'clock.

About two, the enemy began to land at a point that leads out towards Noddle's-Iſland, and immediately marching up to our entrenchments, from which they were twice repulſed with great loſs, but the third time they forced them. Our forces which were in the lines, as well as thoſe out for their relief, were annoyed on all ſides, by balls and bombs from Corpſe-Hill, the ſhips, ſcows, &c. At this time the building in Charleſtown appeared in flames in almoſt every quarter, ſuppoſed to be kindled by hot balls.

Though this ſcene was horrible and altogether new to moſt of our men; yet many ſtood and received wounds, by ſwords and bayonets before they quitted their lines. The number of killed and wounded on our ſide is not yet known. Our men are in high ſpirits.

The number of regulars that were engaged is ſuppoſed to be between 2 and 3000.

PROVIDENCE, June 17.

Letter from his Honour, the Deputy Governor, to Capt. Wallace.

SIR, East-Greenwich, June 14, 1775.

LONG have the good people of this colony been oppreſſed by your conduct in interrupting their lawful trade, and preventing the importation of proviſions neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence. The acts of the Britiſh Parliament already filled with reſtrictions of trade oppreſſive in the higheſt degree, ſeem by you to be thought too lenient. Not controuled by thoſe you affect to call your maſters, you have detained the perſons and taken away the property of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, without any warrant from the acts of trade, by which you have greatly impeded the intercourſe between this and the other colonies, as well as between the different parts of this colony.—The inhabitants, expecting the interpoſition of the lawful authority of the colony, have borne theſe outrages with a patience almoſt criminal; the legiſlature have heard their complaints, and in conſequence of an act paſſed by the General Aſſembly this day, I demand of you the reaſon of your conduct towards the inhabitants of this colony, in ſtopping and detaining their veſſels; and alſo I demand of you, that you immediately reſtore the two packets belonging to ſome inhabitants in the town of Providence and all other veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of this colony, which you have taken, and unjuſtly detain.—So long as you remain in the colony, and demean yourſelf as becomes your office, you may depend upon the protection of the laws, and every aſſiſtance for promoting the public ſervice in my power: And you may alſo be aſſured, that the whole power of this colony will be exerted, to ſecure the perſons and properties of the inhabitants againſt every lawleſs invader.—An immediate anſwer is requeſted to this letter.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

NICHOLAS COOKE, Dep. Governor.

To James Wallace Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe, at Newport.

Capt. WALLACE's Anſwer.

His Majeſty's ſhip Roſe, Rhode-Iſland, June 15, 1775.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 14th inſt. Although I am unacquainted with you, or what ſtation you act in, ſuppoſe you write in behalf of ſome body of people; therefore, previous to my giving an anſwer, I muſt deſire to know, whether or not you, or the people on whoſe behalf you write, are not in open rebellion to your lawful Sovereign, and the acts of the Britiſh legiſlature? I am Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

JAMES WALLACE.

To Nicholas Cooke, Eſq;

On Thurſday laſt, ſoon after the above inſolent anſwer was returned to the Deputy Governor, as one of the packets mentioned in his honour's letter, which had been piratically ſeized and detained by Capt. Wallace, was cruizing as a tender in the Narraganſet-Bay, in queſt of plunder, as uſual, ſhe ſpoke with an armed ſloop, fitted out by the colony, for the protection of its trade, whoſe commander not anſwering in a tone ſufficiently ſubmiſſive, was fired upon by the tender; the compliment was returned with ſuch effect, as to put the pirates into ſome confuſion; and they endeavoured to make off, but were prevented by an armed packet boat, in the ſervice of the colony, that had by this time come up; the pirates finding they could not eſcape, ran the veſſel on ſhore on Conanicut, and went off with much precipitation. The firing on both ſides continued ſome minutes, tho' none of our people were hurt, and but one of the pirates wounded. On board the packet retaken were found 8 ſwivels, 17 ſtands of arms, a number of piſtols, cutlaſſes, cartouch boxes, &c.

We hear that the Mohawk nation of Indians having been rendered ſomewhat uneaſy, thro' the artifice of the ſuperintendent, the people of Albany lately had a conference with them, and brightened the chain of friendſhip.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

ON Sunday arrived at New-York, in their way from Philadelphia, for the camp at Boſton, his Excellency General Waſhington, appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congreſs commander in chief of all the provincial troops, in North America, attended by the Generals Lee and Schuyler: They were eſcorted by a party of light horſe. The Generals landed at the ſeat of Col. Liſpenard about 4 o'clock on Sunday P. M. from whence they were conducted by 9 companies of foot, in their uniforms, and a great number of the principal inhabitants of that city.

Since our laſt, eight tranſports with troops, of the ſecond embarkation from Corke, have arrived at Sandy-Hook, and agreeable to orders there received, will ſail this day for Boſton, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, Captain M'Cartney.

The following is the ſtaff lately appointed by the Continental Congreſs:

George Waſhington, Eſq; of Virginia, General and commander in chief of all the American forces.

Artemus Ward, Eſq; of the Maſſachuſets-Bay.

Charles Lee, Eſq;

Philip Schuyler, Eſq; of Albany, in New-York province.

Iſrael Putnam, Eſq; of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to be Major Generals. And

Horatio Gates, Eſq; Adjutant General.

General Waſhington has appointed Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; of Philadelphia, to be his aid de camp; and Major General Lee has appointed Samuel Griſin, Eſq; of Virginia, to be his aid de camp.

And on Monday laſt General Waſhington, with his ſuite, attended by the ſeveral New-York military companies, and likewiſe by a troop of Gentlemen of the Philadelphia light horſe, commanded by Capt. Markoe, and a number of the inhabitants of this city, ſet out for the provincial camp at Cambridge, near Boſton. The General reſted that night at Kingſbridge, and the next morning proceeded on his journey.

On Tueſday General Wooſter, with the advanced body of the Connecticut forces, arrived in the neighbourhood of this city; when the whole, conſiſting of about 2000 men, ſhall have arrived, they will encamp on ground behind Mr. Hating's houſe in the Bowery Lane.

We are informed, that the Provincial Congreſs laſt week appointed the following gentlemen to be officers in the battalion to be raiſed in this city and county:

Mr. Alexander M'Dougall, Colonel.

Mr. Edward Fleming, Lieutenant Colonel.

Mr. Rudolphus Ritzema, Major.

Saturday laſt an expreſs arrived here from Albany with advice, that the Caghnawaga Indians of Canada, had actually taken up the hatchet; and 'tis ſuppoſed they intend to go againſt the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

We are informed, that laſt night arrived at Sandy-Hook, his Majeſty's ſhip Nautilus, from Boſton.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Generaliſſimo of all the forces raiſed and to be raiſed in the confederated Colonies of America.

The Addreſs of the Provincial Congreſs of the Colony of New-York.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AT a time when the moſt loyal of his Majeſty's ſubjects from a regard to the laws and conſtitution by which he ſits on the throne, feel themſelves reduced to the unhappy neceſſity of taking up arms to defend their deareſt rights and privileges. While we deplore the calamities of this divided empire, we rejoice in the appointment of a gentleman, from whoſe abilities and virtue we are taught to expect both ſecurity and peace.

Confiding in you, Sir, and in the worthy Generals immediately under your command, we have the moſt flattering hopes of ſucceſs in the glorious ſtruggle for American liberty, and the fulleſt aſſurances that whenever this important conteſt ſhall be decided by that fondeſt wiſh of each American ſoul, an accommodation with our mother country, you will cheerfully reſign the important depoſit committed into your hands, and reaſſume the character of our worthieſt citizen.

By Order,

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, Preſident.

June 26, 1775.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

AT the ſame time that with you, I deplore the unhappy neceſſity of ſuch an appointment as that with which I am now honoured; I cannot but feel ſentiments of the higheſt gratitude for this affecting inſtance of diſtinction and regard.

May your warmeſt wiſhes be realized in the ſucceſs of America at this important and intereſting period; and be aſſured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues and myſelf, will be equally extended to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and harmony between the mother country and theſe colonies.

As to the fatal, but neceſſary operations of war, when we aſſumed the ſoldier, we did not lay aſide the citizen; and we ſhall moſt ſincerely rejoice with you in that happy hour when the eſtabliſhment of American liberty on the moſt firm and ſolid foundation, ſhall enable us to return to our private ſtations in the boſom of a free, peaceful and happy country.

G. WASHINGTON.

June 26, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1ſt.

Major General LEE's Letter of Reſignation.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1775.

My LORD,

ALTHOUGH I can by no means ſubſcribe to the opinion of divers people in the world, that an officer on half pay is to be conſidered in the ſervice, yet I think it a point of delicacy, to pay a deference to this opinion, erroneous and abſurd as it is. I therefore apprize your Lordſhip in the moſt public and ſolemn manner, that I do renounce my half pay, from the date hereof. At the ſame time I beg leave to aſſure your Lordſhip, that whenever it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty to call me forth to any honourable ſervice againſt the natural hereditary enemies of our country, or in defence of his juſt rights and dignity, no man will obey the righteous ſummons with more zeal and alacrity than myſelf; but the preſent meaſures ſeem to be ſo abſolutely ſubverſive of the rights and liberties of every individual ſubject, ſo deſtructive to the whole empire at large, and ultimately ſo ruinous to his Majeſty's own perſon, dignity and family, that I think myſelf obliged in conſcience as a citizen, Engliſhman and ſoldier of a free ſtate, to exert my utmoſt to defeat them. I moſt devoutly pray to Almighty God to direct his Majeſty into meaſures more conſonant to his intereſt and honour, and more conducive to the happineſs and glory of his people.

I am, my Lord,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

CHARLES LEE.

To the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount Barrington, his Majeſty's Secretary at war.

A letter to Major General David Wooſter, at Greenwich.

SIR, Fairfield, June 25, 12 o'clock, 1775.

Captain Jonathan Maltre, who went expreſs from here laſt Sabbath, has this day returned from Watertown, which place he left laſt Thurſday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the intelligence brought by him being ſo direct, I thought it my duty to forward it to you, which is as follows, viz.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Iſaac Lathrop, one of the Provincial Congreſs, at Watertown.

"Watertown, June 22, 1775.

"Before this reaches you, you will doubtleſs hear of the engagement of laſt Saturday, between our troops and thoſe of the army at Boſton; but leſt you ſhould not be well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at preſent be obtained. Laſt Friday evening a detachment, from the camp at Cambridge, marched to Charleſtown, and there took poſſeſſion of Breed's hill, about half a mile from the ferry; their intrenching tools not coming up in ſeaſon, it was 12 o'clock before they began their works: as ſoon as day light appeared they were diſcovered from Boſton, when the men of war at the ferry, the battery from Cop's hill, and the floating batteries, kept up a continual cannonading and bombarding, which fortunately did but little execution, although our intrenchments were very far from being completed; this continued till about 2 o'clock, when a large army of between 4 and 5000 men, (as we ſince hear from Boſton) under the command of General Howe, landed on the back of the hill, and marched up with great ſeeming reſolution towards our lines; our men reſerved their fire till the enemy had advanced very near, when a general engagement enſued; the fire from our lines was ſo exceſſive heavy, and made ſuch a terrible ſlaughter as obliged the enemy twice to give way; although many of their officers ſtood in the rear with their ſwords pointed at their backs ready to run them through. Our men kept up a continual blaze upon them for about an hour, with ſuch execution as is ſcarce credible. The enemy then came on the flanks, marched up, and forced their way over the ramparts, with fixed bayonets, cutlaſſes and hand granados, which obliged our little brave army, conſiſting only of about 500 men at moſt, to retreat.

The town of Charleſtown was fired in various parts during the action, and is now conſumed to a wretched heap of rubbiſh. I kept my ground at Watertown; but what with the thundering of cannon and ſmall arms, the conflagration of Charleſtown, the waggons and horſe-litters with the wounded men coming to the hoſpital in this town, and the ſtreaming of expreſſes to and fro, exhibited ſuch an awful ſcene, as I pray God Almighty I may never again behold. The brave and worthy Dr. Warren was killed, ſtripped and buried within the intrenchment. Our numbers killed, are not yet known, but by the beſt account I can obtain, it will not much exceed 50, and the wounded ſhort of 100. Several credible perſons have ſince made their eſcape by water from Boſton, ſome of whom I well know. The lateſt out, ſays, that upwards of 1400 of the enemy were killed and wounded, with 84 officers, and that 18 of our men were made priſoners, and the enemy had buried 41 of our dead. All agree that the loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded is more than 1000. General Howe ſays, you may talk of your Mindens, and Fontenoy's &c. but he never ſaw nor heard of ſuch a carnage in ſo ſhort a time. All the ſurgeons in the army with what they could get in Boſton, were not ſufficient to dreſs the wounded. Although they were 24 hours night and day in removing them from Charleſtown, with the aſſiſtance of many of the inhabitants of Boſton whom they preſſed into the ſervice, many died in the ſtreets on their way to the hoſpital."

N. B. Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c. conſumed in the fire at Charleſtown. I have employed Mr. Samuel Perfield to go with this, if you think it proper to forward this account to New-York, he will be ready to ſerve you. You will excuſe my ſending it open, as I think it beſt for every one to know with what bravery our men have acted, and how God in his providence ſeems to appear for us. Mr. Perfield will alſo hand you a paper from Cambridge which contains ſome particulars. I am, in the utmoſt haſte, Sir, your Friend and humble Servant,

THADDEUS BURR.

A letter dated in Roxbury, June 22, gives much the ſame accounts of the action of the 17th, that we have in the above account, and that by the returns, it appears that our loſs was 58 killed and miſſing, and about 90 wounded, and that the killed and wounded of the regulars were 990, among whom were 70 officers, including the Majors Pitcairn and Sherriff, and one general officer.

"Laſt night ſome of our Indians killed three of their guards, and took a watch and 30 dollars. Yeſterday our advanced party at Dorcheſter fired into a boat that was ſounding, and killed 4, on which they went off. Captain Coit had 10 of his men wounded, 2 dangerouſly. We are fortifying here, and hope to give them a warm reception when they come out——we expect another viſit on the arrival of the forces, which they daily expect. Col. W. of Saybrooke ſays, that at the time our people left the ground, we had much the better of the enemy, and only retired for want of powder."

Extract of a letter from Watertown, dated June 21.

"I arrived at this ſpot on ſaturday laſt in good health, though much exhauſted with a rapid and lengthy journey in ſo warm a ſeaſon. The thunder of cannon reached my ears ſome miles before I got here: The army of Britain ſallied out, and were then engaging our people, who had attempted a lodgment on Bunker's Hill; the line of battle ſhips, one frigate, the batteries from Boſton, a number of floating batteries, and the muſquetry of 5000 Britiſh troops were diſcharging inceſſant torrents of ſhot for the ſpace of ſix hours on about 1200 Americans, without any artillery except three three pounders. And what renders the matter more remarkable, the regulars were twice repulſed with exceſſive ſlaughter, and finally gained the lines with the loſs of ſeventy officers killed and wounded, and 1000 men. Our men have entrenched on an eminence in Charleſtown, about three quarters of a mile from the enemies encampment. We have loſt ſixty men, and upwards of an hundred wounded. Our troops are in high ſpirits, and eagerly wiſh for another trial. We have met with one capital loſs; our worthy friend Doctor Warren was ſlain in the trenches, bravely ſtruggling for the liberties of his country. We have loſt a few brave officers. On the part of the Britiſh troops, Major Pitcairn, and a number of capital officers are among the dead.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Stockbridge, to a gentleman of the Congreſs, dated June 22.

"A firm foundation now turns up to view, for the influence of the Stockbridge Indians amongſt the SIX NATIONS, and matters ſtand well with the Canadian Indians. If I had time I would relate you every particular of what befel the meſſengers of our Indians to the Six Nations and the Canadian Indians. To be ſhort they were taken and bound by the regulars, and carried into Montreal, where, by a Court Martial they were condemned to be hanged, for a ſlight ſuſpicion that they were ſent to engage the Indians to fall upon the regulars. This event turned much to our advantage and has fully fixed the minds of the Indians there againſt the regulars. High threatning words paſſed between the General and the Indian Sachems, who were raiſed far and near on the occaſion, and a wonderful ſpirit of benevolence appeared towards the young men that were taken by the Indians there. They told them in the ſtrongeſt terms, That they would take their place, they would die for them. The whole ſtory is very affecting. The Indian Sachems told the General, "you have offered us money to fight for you, but we would not take it, as we would have nothing to do with your quarrel, but now we ſhall know who are our enemies. If you think it beſt for you to hang theſe our brothers, that came a great way to ſee us, do it, but remember we ſhall not forget it." Upon theſe threatnings they thought it beſt to let the priſoners go, who got away with ſome difficulty. The Canadian Indians further told our Indians, That if they did fight at all, they would fight againſt the regulars, for they did not like them."

"We are informed the Whigs and Tories at Georgia are diſputing with each other, and that Governor Wright is much alarmed for his ſafety; the officers of the Grenadiers company in that colony, on receiving ſome orders from Governor Wright, poſitively refuſed to pay any attention thereto — threw down their commiſſions, and declared they would fight in defence of their Liberties."

CHARLESTOWN, JUNE 13.

In Provincial Congreſs, Saturday June 3d, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT this Congreſs do earneſtly recommend to all their conſtituents, the promotion of union and harmony, by all means in their power: That to this purpoſe, all thoſe things be avoided which tend to promote diſaffection between the people; utterly diſcountenancing all National reflections, and engaging to be watchful and diligent, that the laws for the peace and good order of the Colony be obſerved inviolate as far as may be.

Wedneſday, June 7th.

ORDERED, That the above Reſolve be printed and made public.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In Provincial Congreſs, June 12, 1775.

THE Provincial Congreſs having received an intimation, that certain perſons have already bought up, and others are now buying up, Indian corn, with deſign to take advantage of the times, have

Reſolved, that ſuch engroſſing is intolerable, and ought not to be ſuffered in this time of ſcarcity.

Reſolved alſo, that ſuch perſons as may have bought up Indian corn, ought not to ſell it at an advanced price, and that proper information ought immediately to be laid before the Congreſs or General Committee.

Ordered, that the foregoing Reſolves be forthwith printed and made public.

By Order of the Congreſs,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

THE aſſociation ſigned by the Provincial Congreſs, and recommended by them as a proper inſtrument to be ſubſcribed to, at this juncture, by perſons of all perſuaſions, was in a few days, with the greateſt avidity and cheerfulneſs ſigned alſo by almoſt every man in this town: In ſhort, ſuch is here the ſpirit for liberty and freedom, that of the very few who objected, there were only two who were hardy enough to ridicule or treat it with contempt, viz. Laughlin Martin and John Dealy, on which account they drew on themſelves the reſentment of the populace, who, on Thurſday laſt, furniſhed each of them with a ſuit of cloathing, of the true American manufacture, made of what Mr. Foot humourouſly calls, a Thickſet, compoſed of tar and feathers; thus garbed, they were carted through the principal ſtreets, after which, as rebels to the ſtate to which they belong, they were conveyed, without any other injury to their perſons, on board a ſhip bound to Briſtol :--But Martin's recantation written and ſubſcribed with his own hand, together with the interceſſion of his friends, we hear, has revoked the latter part of his ſentence, and that he will be permitted to purſue his buſineſs as uſual: Dealy was not even ſuffered to come on ſhore, but actually ſailed this morning, in the ſhip Liberty, Capt. Laſley, bound for the above-mentioned port.

One regiment of horſe and two of foot, are immediately to be raiſed by order of the Provincial Congreſs; the militia will very ſhortly be on a moſt reſpectable footing; and ſuch is the ardour for perfection in martial diſcipline, that many gentlemen of the firſt conſequence in this town, as well as the commonalty, regularly turn out to drill both morning and evening; even the boys form themſelves into companies, and are really expert in military manœuvres.

The militia companies continue to patrol the town and neighbourhood every night, the ſalutary conſequences of which are every day more apparent: The nightly meetings and riots of the negroes are entirely ſuppreſſed, and thoſe depredations and robberies with which we had uſed to be ſo frequently alarmed, are now no more.

The Provincial Congreſs have prohibited the exportation of corn and rice for three months; they have alſo reſolved to eſtabliſh public granaries, in different parts of the province, in order to lay up a proper quantity of rice and flour for public uſe, and have appointed commiſſioners to carry that buſineſs into execution.

NORFOLK, JULY 12, 1775.

BY Capt. M'Vey from Barcelona we are informed, that the Spaniards have fitted out a large armament againſt the Algerines: a fleet conſiſting of 160 tranſports with implements for beſieging, and ſeveral regiments on board, under the convoy of a Spaniſh man of war of 70 guns, 2 Xebecks of 30, and a Malteſe frigate of 36, ſailed on the 10th of May from Barcelona, and are to rendezvous at Carthagena. On the 17th of the ſame month the Captain fell in with the Cadiz fleet of about the ſame number of tranſports of war, bound for the ſame place of rendezvous.

On Monday arrived in the road the Mercury man of war, of 24 guns, full of men, but we know not for what purpoſe.

By a ſhip from Great-Britain gone up ſome of the rivers, we learn, that they are beating up for recruits in every town in England,

We juſt now hear of the arrival of the Boſton man of war in the road, and that the Magdalen armed ſchooner had put back in diſtreſs; ſo that we have now 4 men of war and an armed ſchooner for our "protection and defence!" In conſequence of which, it is ſaid, 2000 men are to be raiſed and ſtationed at Williamſburg and York.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, HAMPTON, ENTERED IN.

BRIG Relief, Ephraim Gilbert, from Barbados. Brig Warwick, Darrell Harvey, and Sloop Betſey, Robert Hatton from Antigua. Sloop Rebecca, John Mowbray from Grenada.

Sloop Polly, Mallary Todd from Martinico. Sloop Loyal Ann at Liberty, William Morris from Bermuda.

Sloop Free-Maſon, Richard Gibſon, from Dominica and Salter Tudas.

Schooner Chatham, Benjamin Fleetwood from Maryland.

Schooner Friendſhip, James Gibſon from St. Chriſtopher.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Ship Brilliant, William Prieſtman, for Liverpool. Ship Grizie, Andrew Sym for Glaſgow.

Brig Dolphin, John Forſyth, Sloop Thomas, Nathaniel Bouſh, Sloop Betſey, Charles Buſhnell, and Schooner Lively, John Buchanan, for Antigua.

Schooner Peggy, Joſeph Elliot for Teneriffe.

Sloop Polly, Charles Ellis for New-Providence.

NORFOLK, July 3, 1775.

JOHN CONNOR, STAYMAKER,

Has juſt opened Shop at Mr. BLEWS's in Church-Street, Norfolk.

WHERE he purpoſes carrying on the STAYMAKING buſineſs in all its branches. Ladies who may be pleaſed to honour him with their commands may depend on having them executed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He hopes by his aſſiduity and diligence to merit their favour, which ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy. (3) 57 J. C.

NORFOLK July 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in April laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man named JAMES WELSH, by trade a SHOEMAKER, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a ſlim make and pale complexion, has ſhort brown hair over which he ſometimes wears a wig; he is much addicted to liquor, and when drunk is very quarrelſome: Had on when he went off a brown cloth coat, a red double breaſted waiſtcoat. From ſeveral circumſtances the ſubſcriber has reaſon to believe he is gone towards North-Carolina, having ſome acquaintances about the Plank bridge and Edenton.

(3) 57 W. FORSYTH.

NORTHAMPTON county, Eaſtern ſhore, July 3, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton county, on Sunday the 25th of June, a negro lad named LADUS, a down looking fellow about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: Had on an oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, a pair of claret coloured knit breeches and a fine hat much worn. 'Tis imagined he went off in a canoe (25 feet long and freſh tarred) with a Negro belonging to Mr. John Blair named SOLOMON; a large ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 11 inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again ſhall receive if taken in the colony FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the colony the above reward.

GEORGE DEWEY.

*** All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid carrying him off at their peril. (3) 57

JUNE 22.

THE SCHOONER PEGGY,

HAVING excellent accommodation for 10 or 12 paſſengers, will conſtantly ſail as a PACKET BOAT from RICHMOND, to NORFOLK, and will return generally in 10 days; thoſe who live up the country and have buſineſs at NORFOLK, will find it much the cheapeſt and moſt expeditious method to leave their horſes at RICHMOND and proceed in the Packet, and thoſe who live at NORFOLK and have buſineſs up James River will alſo find the benefit of travelling this way. She will take in paſſengers for Burwell's ferry, at 7s. 6d. (the uſual price;) to City Point, 12s. 6d; to Warwick, Manchester and Richmond, 15s; and the ſame to Norfolk; ſhe will take in freight at the uſual price. Thoſe who favour me with their paſſage and commands will oblige their humble ſervant.

ZACHARIAH ROWLAND.

JULY 11, 1775.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG man who will undertake to teach NAVIGATION, BOOK-KEEPING, LAND-SURVEYING, ARITHMETIC, &c. &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms, either in town or country. —— He hopes to give ſatisfaction to thoſe Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to employ him. 57

N. B. He may be ſpoke with at Mr. COLLIN's Portſmouth.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE

MANUAL EXERCISE,

As ordered by his Majeſty in the Year 1764,

TOGETHER WITH

EXPLANATIONS

Of the Method generally practiſed at

REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS:

FIRING by Sub-Diviſions and Grand-Diviſions, ſtanding, advancing and retreating. Wheeling by Companies. Advancing and retreating by Files. Forming the Oblong Square by Companies and Battalions. Forming Columns by Companies and Grand Diviſions. Paſſing a Defile or Bridge by Half Companies, and re-paſſing in Retreat. Charge and Volley by Battalion. Some occaſional Words of Command, with Explanations, &c. To which is affixed, the Words of Command as they follow in Order in the Manual Exerciſe.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

I INTEND to leave this Colony ſhortly,

(3) 56 JOSEPH de SABBE.

The IRISHMAN's EPISTLE to the Officers and Troops at Boſton.

BY my faith but I think ye're all makers of bulls,
With your brains in your breeches, your guts in your ſkulls.
Get home with your muſkets, and put up your ſwords,
And look in your books for the meaning of words.
Ye ſee now my honies, how much you're miſtaken,
For CONCORD by DISCORD can never be beaten.

How brave you went out with muſkets all bright,
And thought to befrighten the folks with the ſight;
But when you got there how they powder'd your pums, *
And all the way home how they pepper'd your bums:
And is it not, honies, a comical farce,
To be proud in the face, and be ſhot in the a—ſe.

How come ye to think now, they did not know how,
To be after their firelocks as ſmartly as you.
Why ye ſee now, my honies, 'tis nothing at all,
But to pull at the trigger, and pop goes the ball.
And what have you got now, with all your deſigning,
But a town * without victuals to ſit down and dine in;
And to look on the ground, like a parcel of Noodles,
And ſing, how the Yankies have beaten the Doodles.
I'm ſure if you're wiſe you'll make peace for a dinner,
For fighting and faſting will ſoon make ye thinner.

PADDY.

* Heads * Boſton.

To LORD NORTH.

My Lord,

IF I have abſtained for a conſiderable time to attract the attention of the public, you will do me the juſtice I hope not to attribute it to any reluctance on my part to addreſs your Lordſhip; and ſtill leſs to a conviction of the propriety of the meaſures you have purſued. I have waited in anxious expectation to obſerve the plan you would adopt upon the preſent alarming criſis. I was unwilling to decide upon the merits of the piece, while the deſign was yet unfiniſhed, and before it had received the laſt touch and colouring of the maſter. You have now, my Lord, taken a deciſive part, and have been ſo unfortunate as to encreaſe the deteſtation of your enemies, and to provoke the ſilent contempt of your friends.

The ſudden diſſolution of Parliament, naturally impreſſed the nation with an idea of the anxiety of the Miniſter, to procure a new Houſe of Commons of the ſame obſequious complexion as the laſt. The ſteps you took for this purpoſe have been crowned with ſucceſs. Perhaps you may plume yourſelf upon this maſter-piece of miniſterial craft. Be aſſured, my Lord, we give you ample credit for it, nor do we diſpute either the excellence of your ſkill, or the integrity of your intentions.

Never was there a period ſince the revolution, when the public curioſity was more ſtrongly excited by the meeting of Parliament. Affairs, upon which the proſperity of the Britiſh empire depended, were ſubmitted to their conſideration: Every one who took a part in the welfare of his country, now felt himſelf deeply intereſted. Men of warm and ſanguine tempers were inflamed with an ardent ſuſpence; and even they, who under a ſpecious pretext of moderation conſulted a natural infirmity, ſhook off their indolence, and were rouſed to a juſt ſenſe of the magnitude and difficulty of the conjuncture.

Inſtead of thoſe barren and languid periods which of late have diſtinguiſhed the ſpeeches from the Throne, you ſuggeſted to your Sovereign a language of magnanimity and firmneſs. His Majeſty informed the Parliament of the diſturbances which had taken place in the province of Maſſachuſett's-Bay; and of his determined reſolution to enforce the laws, and to maintain the rights and dignity of his crown. The ſame exalted ſentiment was echoed through both houſes. Every unfledged orator tried his ſtrength upon the ſubject; and expatiated, with a preſumptuous eloquence upon the dignity of Great-Britain, and the irreſiſtible authority of Parliament. With theſe high ſounding expreſſions, the ſuggeſtions of true policy, and of ſound expedience, were confuted. Declamation uſurped the place of argument, and reaſon was exploded by the boaſtings of pride, and the empty menaces of power.

Your predeceſſors, my Lord, were content to prove the zeal of their dependants at the opening of a new Parliament, upon ſome point of inferior moment. Your ambition impelled you to recur to a more ſpirited meaſure, and to exact a ſtronger teſt of their obedience; you required of them, by a retroſpective vote, to approve of your former proceedings with regard to America.

Queſtions of infinite difficulty and importance, which had exerciſed the wiſdom of Parliament for ten years paſt, were introduced without diſcuſſion, and decided with the indecent hurry of a complimentary addreſs. I do not diſpute the veracity of our gracious Sovereign, and I give implicit credit to him, when he informs us, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte. But natural reaſon teaches me, and education has confirmed the idea, that to ſtigmatize another with the accuſation of a crime, upon the naked aſſertion of any man unwarranted by ſubſtantial evidence, is repugnant to the firſt principles of juſtice. I ſuſpect, my Lord, that your ſpirit betrayed your underſtanding on this occaſion. As a great officer of the law, you ſhould have ſhewn ſome deference to the tenor of the conſtitution: As an able ſtateſman, it becomes you to reflect, that to declare a ſpirited people guilty of a rebellious reſiſtance to the laws. is the moſt improper method to reduce them to obedience.

Perhaps you deſigned to atone for this arbitrary proceeding by laying before the Houſe the diſpatches you received from America. How unfortunate is it, that every ſtep you take in this buſineſs, conducts you to a freſh breach of propriety and decorum! I can pardon the pious imbecility of Lord Dartmouth; but you, my Lord, ſhould have known, that partial extracts of letters, detached paragraphs, and a correſpondence interrupted by frequent chaſms, are neither proper grounds of judicial evidence, or of rational information. Had you conſulted your learned Chancellor, he would have given you a different advice. He is not inclined to ſuppreſs letters; he produces them in the higheſt Court of Judicature in defiance of order, and ſurpriſes the world with a ſpirit of indecency commenſurate to his ignorance and preſumption.

For once, my Lord, you determined that your political conduct ſhould be tinged with the appearance of a virtue. When you declared the people of Maſſachuſett's-Bay to be in a ſtate of actual rebellion, you expoſed yourſelf to every charge but that of inconſiſtency. Having preſumed them guilty without proof, it was ſurpriſing that you ſhould pronounce them ſo upon partial and mutilated evidence. The ſagacity of this reſolution is no leſs remarkable than its juſtice. We can now entertain no doubts on the ſubject. Even the inhabitants of North-Britain, who had almoſt loſt the idea of a rebellion, are enabled to revive and recogniſe the pleaſing impreſſion; and poſterity, to whom the fact might otherwiſe have appeared problematical, will be aſſured of it by the uncontrovertible record of Parliament.

The name of the American merchants will excite in your mind a painful ſenſation. You are conſcious they have received the moſt opprobious treatment. They indeed are ſenſible of the affront; and though deprived of power to controul your arrogance, they have ſpirit to reſent your contempt. It was reſerved for this reign, in which morality is confined to the Court alone, to treat the moſt ſerious matters with deriſion and neglect. The remonſtrance of the city of London was made a ſubject of merriment at St. James's; and the petitions of the merchants have been referred by the Houſe of Commons, with a ſcornful formality, to a committee of oblivion. Whatever prejudices, my Lord, you might have impoſed upon the ſimplicity of your royal maſter, or whatever degrading notions you may entertain of the merchants of England, the public reſpects them. They are independent, and equally depiſe the mockery of a King and the puſillanimous duplicity of a miniſter.

Let me aſk you then, my Lord, what could induce you to refer their petition to a committee, before which you knew they would never ſubmit to give evidence; and which if given would prove intirely nugatory? Why did you reject their information, but from a conviction that it would tend to diſcover the wretched policy of thoſe meaſures you had predetermined to purſue? A miniſter who has not judgment to direct the operations of government, ſhould at leaſt have modeſty to liſten to information. But the preſent adminiſtration are diſtinguiſhed by the confidence of inveterate folly. They neither profit by paſt errors, nor provide for future exigencies; and though bankrupts in political wiſdom, they have the inſolence to reject the charitable contributions of others.

The arrival of the troops, you have told us, will give vigour to the law, and reſtore harmony to the colonies. I will not pronounce ſo poſitively of their good effect, though I have not forgot what was ſaid of the Roman legions when ſent to reduce a remote province to ſubjection: "Ubi ſolitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant." The military gentlemen, I doubt not, will do their duty with all the unthinking gallantry of their profeſſion; and will exert that admirable ſkill, which muſt be the reſult of their frequent reviews upon Blackheath and Wimbleton common. A campaign on the other ſide of the water will make them complete ſoldiers; and will render them fit for any ſervice, which adminiſtration may point out to them after the maſſacre of their fellow-ſubjects in America. General Burgoyne has aſſured us, that he did not ſolicit his appointment, and even that he accepts the taſk with reluctance. We are not at liberty to doubt, when he himſelf has told us ſo. We may be permitted however to admire the ſagacity of the miniſter, who has choſen ſo proper an inſtrument to execute his orders. The noble General may diſplay at Boſton the ſame active courage, the ſame coolneſs and diſcretion, which diſtinguiſhed his deportment at Preſton. He need not apprehend any penal conſequences of his behaviour. The Chief Juſtice will not be found a ſecond time at variance with the Prime Miniſter; nor will the firſt Lord of the Treaſury be obliged to tranſact another ſale by the candle, and diſpoſe of a parent place, to defray the expences of his fi[illegible] and proſecution. As ſoon as he has croſſed the Atlantic, he may give full ſcope to his aſpiring genius. Rebellion will juſtify outrage, and even murder will be ſanctified by law.

It is the faſhion of your friends, my Lord, to aſſert that your mind is at eaſe, ſince the motion you lately made in the Houſe of Commons. In the blind tranſport of their zeal, they overlook the poignancy of this reflection. Is there then one moment ſince you have been miniſter, when you have conſulted your own conſcience? Do you at laſt dare to think for yourſelf? After ſo many years of error, do you diſcover the infatuation of your conduct, and return to the plain paths of reaſon and common ſenſe? Proceed in them, my Lord, with ſteadineſs; and be not diverted by the refractory oppoſition of party, or the careſſes of royal friendſhip. They are treacherous, and lead only to remorſe and ſelf-deſtruction. Neither flatter yourſelf, if America ſhould reſiſt and a fatal ſtruggle enſue, that you would eſcape in the general wreck. The experiment is full of danger. You have outlived your own reputation, but no good man will permit you to ſurvive the ruin of your country.

JUNIUS.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the late concern of WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co. Printers, are requeſted to make immediate payment for Stationary and for the firſt year's Gazette, to the ſubſcriber, who is properly impowered to receive the ſame.

56 JOHN SCHAW.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my houſe, on Tueſday night laſt, about 12 o'clock, a bellied SILVER TANKARD, weight 46 ounces ſeventeen and a half penny weight; Alſo a pint CAN, of the ſame ſhape, and a ſet of table FLINT-GLASS CASTORS with ſilver tops. ——— Any perſon that will bring them to me ſhall receive the above reward and no queſtions aſked; and on conviction of the THIEF I will give TEN POUNDS, beſides what the law allows.

56 (3) JAMES MARSDEN.

To be ſold at Portſmouth, on Monday the 3d of July, to the higheſt bidder,

AN exceeding fine unimproved WATER LOT in that town, ſituated between thoſe of Capt. GOODRICH and Mrs. BUTLER, on which is a ſmith's ſhop. It is much higher ground than either of them, and has very deep water at the lower end of the lot. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will be ſhewn the ſame by applying to the ſubſcriber. ——— For ſale likewiſe, at private bargain, a fine BRIGANTINE on the ſtocks, built of the beſt white oak, of the following dimenſions, viz. 54 feet keel, 21 feet beam 10 feet hold, and four feet between decks. She will carry about 7000 buſhels, and may be launched a few months hence. For terms, apply to me at Goſport.

56 A. SPROWLE.

HAMPTON, June 20, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that the King's arms tavern of this place, formerly kept by her late huſband, William M'Caa deceaſed, is ſtill continued by her; and farther, to aſſure any Gentleman diſpoſed to favour her with their cuſtom, that they may depend upon her utmoſt endeavours to keep the houſe in the beſt manner.

SARAH M'CAA.

N. B. Proper accommodation will be provided for horſes, and Gentlemen may rely upon their being taken care of.

NANSEMOND, July 1, 1775.

For CHARTER to any part of BRITAIN, or the WEST-INDIES.

THE BRIG AMELIA: For terms apply to Meſs'rs PHRIPP & BOWDOIN, or the ſubſcriber. DAVID KING.

N. B. If the veſſel is not chartered by the 10th inſtant, ſhe will be ſent to NORFOLK with part of a load for the Weſt-Indies, and there be ready for the reception of any goods or freight to either of the Iſlands.

D. K.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony in a few weeks. JOHN KERR, junior.

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Market-Houſe; where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted at 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after. ——— All Kind of Printing-Work executed in the neateſt Manner with Care and Expedition; and BOOKS neatly bound on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

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